

AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Kindly replace the paragraph on page 1, lines 21-29, with the following amended paragraph:

The asynchronous, wideband DS/CDMA system is a system that identifies channels or users by using a spreading code, so that its transmitter transmits signals of the modulated data multiplied by the spreading code. In the asynchronous, wideband DS/CDMA system, in order for a mobile terminal to demodulate the data transmitted from the base station, it must be preceded by an acquisition process. In a synchronous system such as the IS-95, which is now commonly used, all the base stations use the same codes and each base ~~stations~~ station is identified by a different offset, so that an acquisition process means a process for searching for the offset of the code used in the base station to which the mobile terminal belongs.

Kindly replace the paragraph on page 2, lines 1-9, with the following amended paragraph:

The operation according to the above structure is as follows. The antenna 100 receives a high frequency signal that has experienced fading and additive noise through radio channels. The mixer 104 multiplies the received signals by a signal produced in the local oscillator 102 and changes the received signal into a complex signal of base band. The correlator 106 correlates a real component and an imaginary component of the complex signal, respectively. The square multiplier 108 squares the correlated signal and removes a phase component induced by the channels. The discriminator 110 decides whether acquisition is achieved or not by discriminating the output values of the square multiplier 108.

Kindly replace the paragraph on page 3, lines 7-19, with the following amended paragraph:

As a method for combining the outputs of the matched ~~[[life]]~~ filters, there is a coherent combination method or a noncoherent combination method. The coherent combination method ~~is to accumulate~~ continuously accumulates the outputs of the matched filter during L intervals (where L is a positive integer), and then, ~~to square~~ squares the accumulated result and ~~decide~~ decides whether acquisition is achieved. However, performance of the coherent combination method ~~has a defect in that the performance is~~

rapidly degraded if the fading or the offset of the frequency increases to more than a threshold value. The noncoherent combination method ~~is to square~~ squares the outputs of the matched filter during the L intervals and ~~combine them~~ linearly combines them [[, then]] to decide whether acquisition is achieved or not. That is, the output of the noncoherent combination method becomes the sum of the outputs of the noncoherent detector. However, performance of the noncoherent combination method ~~has a defect in that the performance~~ is seriously degraded if the signal-to-noise ratio (SNR) worsens ~~becomes worse~~.